

ALLIES REACH GREAT ENEMY SUPPLY BASE

BTG. BUTT HAS THREE BATTLES WITH U-BOATS

Brother of Major Butt, of Titanic Fame, Describes Thrilling Encounters With Sea Wolves On Voyage

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 28.—Passengers on a British liner arriving here today said that last Friday their ship gave battle to a German U-boat 30 miles off the New Jersey coast and last night fired three shots at what was believed to be an American submarine. Apparently neither underwater craft was hit.

This liner was one of several which was being convoyed with the giant Justicia, when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the north Irish coast, on July 20. According to the passengers, a torpedo which hit the Justicia passed over the ship's bow and narrowly missed another merchantman before finding its goal.

Passenger Tells Story.
E. H. Butt of Augusta, Ga., a brother of Major Archibald Butt, once aide to President Taft, who lost his life on the Titanic, described the liner's three encounters with submarines.

"The first, he said, came on July 19, two days after the merchantman, conveyed by destroyers, left a British port. The booming of guns and the shrieking of whistles brought the passengers to the deck.

"The sea was smooth, as we took our station at the lifeboats," said Mr. Butt. "We crowded all steam and machinery as in company with our convoying destroyers, we left the scene in a race to save ourselves. We heard during the night that the Justicia and destroyers were fighting the U-boat and later learned that her struggle to survive had failed."

Attack by Super-Submarine.
Mr. Butt said that the ship met no more submarine until last Friday at noon, when 750 miles off the New Jersey coast, the call to quarters was again sounded and the ship's guns began firing at an object apparently several miles away.

"This was a super-submarine," said Mr. Butt. "It made no attempt to come nearer and after firing solid shot, which fell short at least 1,000 yards, began to fire shrapnel."

The exchange of shrapnel lasted about 15 minutes, according to Mr. Butt, who said the U-boat then submerged and was not seen again.

Thinks Freighter Sank U-Boat.
At the same time, he said, another submarine engaged a British freighter in the same waters, and it was thought the U-boat was sunk.

"Mooney Shall Not Die" Sing Union Workers

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
CHICAGO, July 28.—Thousands of union workers paraded through the city and later held a mass meeting today in protest against the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney who has been condemned to death as the San Francisco preparedness parade bomber.

"They shall not pass our soldier boys in France!"
"Mooney shall not die!"
This was the song sung at the mass meeting which was addressed by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the national war labor board, who charged that the conviction of Mooney was the result of a conspiracy.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting which was held under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor requesting President Wilson to "prevent the judicial murder of our fellow trades unionist, Thomas J. Mooney."

The resolutions added that "Mooney's conviction is the most brazen disregard of law and justice in the history of America." Mr. Walsh, while predicting that the reprieve granted Mooney Friday by Governor Stephens of California would result in a pardon, demanded that the president send troops into California to free the prisoner in the event that the governor does not pardon him.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS
AMERICAN
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—"Resistance of the enemy between the Marne and the Ourcq and troops of the allies are in pursuit," General Pershing announced yesterday night by the war department.

BRITISH
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
LONDON, July 28.—Reporting military operations on the British front in Flanders last night, the staff issued today by the war office says:

"Successful raids, as the result of which we captured a few prisoners and machine guns, were conducted out by our troops in the neighborhood of Arras and in the neighborhood of Loos."

In the Ginchy sector our patrols brought in further prisoners and a machine gun.

ITALIAN
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
ROME, July 28.—The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says:

"Yesterday there were effective concentrations of fire by our batteries in the Leger valley, in the Vallara and in the Brenta valley and the usual harassing activity of both artilleries on the remainder of the front. Our own French patrols captured some prisoners at scattered points."

GERMAN LINE AGAIN NORTH OF THE OURCQ

Tightening of Flanks Holds Promise Retreat Will Continue. Americans Play Brilliant Part In Advance

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28.—(By The Associated Press, 7 p. m.)—The German line is again north of the Ourcq river and Fere en Tardenois, which has been entered by French troops, is at the mercy of the allies. The tightening of the flanks holds promise that the retreat will continue.

The line along the greater part of the bottom of Soissons-Reims salient has been pushed forward in some places as much as five miles. The Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check the plunges of the Franco-American troops.

Huns Offer Better Resistance
The line tonight follows the Ourcq river to Sergy and to Goussancourt, the latter place lying about six miles north of the Marne.

The Germans offered better resistance, but not to compare with that which began late today for the retention of the higher ground further north of the river. There they supplemented their defense with artillery fire reaching over the American front lines to the supports, the volume of fire at times attaining enormous proportions.

Unwavering, the Americans held their ground and even advanced slightly, while the French on their sectors to the right and left resisted steadily against the vicious efforts of the Germans.

From behind the advancing lines the allied heavy guns kept up a continuous bombardment throughout the day, shelling the German positions, wherever the airmen reported troop concentrations.

Use Heavy Artillery
Heavy artillery has been used to some extent by the Germans in their rear guard actions but to no such extent as today and this gives some basis for belief that von Boehm, the German commander is preparing to make a stand. It is pointed out that until the Ardre river is reached all the advantages of ground are with the allies.

So it is generally believed that the dropping back of his heavy guns is merely an indication that his armies are being withdrawn with all speed from a position which is intolerable and which unless relieved, must result in the disorganization of what so far has been an admirably conducted retreat.

The Americans began their advance on Sergy early in the morning. They had been driven back a short distance Saturday night but when they moved this morning they covered the artillery a few pieces going forward with the advanced line—they proceeded almost unchecked to the river, crossed the bridge and occupied the town about mid-forenoon.

Gas No Deterrent
The Germans used gas, but the attacking party long ago had had its baptism of gas fumes and knew how to utilize the masks and to avoid the ravines through which the fumes filtered. When the town was occupied there was some street fighting, but not much. The Germans retreating to higher ground.

AR RAPID ON GERMAN CITIES

Berlin Likely to Be Included In Aerial Offensive. Success of Allies Depends On Air Independence

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
NEW YORK, July 28.—An aerial offensive to cities of Germany including Berlin, is possible in the opinion of Major General W. S. Brancker, controller general of equipment of the British air ministry.

Major General Brancker in a statement to The Associated Press laid emphasis on the organization of air forces on a basis quite independent of the land and sea.

General Brancker believes, eventually, the United States will be obliged to create a secretary of air forces. For the success of the allied cause he feels strongly that the quicker air independence is realized in this country, the better.

Should Profit by Experience
"We simply had to come to our minister in England," said General Brancker. "The Zeppelins and the Gothas, coupled with the experience gained when aviation was controlled by the army and navy, forced it upon us."

"In Great Britain we have Lord Weir, the air minister, as the head of a council of seven."

Is an Independent Force
"This council had to consider everything pertaining to aviation, both for land and sea combat. It supplies the army and fleet with airplanes and pilots, and in addition maintains an independent force. This independent air force is to have the same status as the expeditionary force or the grand fleet."

"We can formulate policy and strategy, with production, equipment and personnel function under one control. We do not have the anomalous situation of one branch of aviation service competing with the other for production and equipment. Such co-ordination as this, obviously is the only way a great air offensive can be prepared for and conducted. We need your help, your great resources and a similar organization in this country to co-operate with us on equal terms."

Can Bomb Berlin Shortly
"It is not a question of certainty that we can bomb Berlin in the spring if not in the fall, with airplanes we have building, as we have already bombed Cologne and the Rhine cities, but we are waiting for the numbers for a really big offensive, in my understanding of the term. We have plenty of planes and can build plenty more, but we lack engines, and we have about reached the limit of capacity for engine production."

"We have built up a big airplane program to take the liberty motor and bomb Germany, but America cannot produce these motors, and so I fear that our airplanes will be wasted and the real offensive from the air seriously delayed."

The delivery of certain types of planes by flying them across the Atlantic is feasible. If we can fly to Berlin and back, which is more than 800 miles, we can fly from Newfoundland to the Azores (the longest lap of sea journey, which is 1,000 miles) and then to England, airdromes and plants in Newfoundland and the Azores."

GERMANS HOLDING TENACIOUSLY TO PREVENT DEFEAT

Casualty List of Americans Grows Larger

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Heavy fighting along the Aisne-Marne in which U. S. troops participated Shows in the Death Roll

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Heavy fighting along the Aisne and Marne, in which American troops have participated, has begun to show in the casualty list. Today's arrival list of 225 names is the longest given out since American units made their appearance on the battle front. The list, however, it was believed, gives casualties resulting from the recent German offensive, rather than from the counter stroke.

Total casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 1,050 during the week, compared with 953 the previous week and aggregate 12,766, with the inclusion of today's army list of 225 and the marine corps list of 2. The week's increase also was the largest yet recorded.

In the 12,755 casualties, total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, died of wounds, diseases, accident and other causes, numbered 5,492—army men, 4,783; marines, 710. The wounded aggregate 7,352—army men, 6,240; marines, 1,112. Those missing, including prisoners, total 741—army men, 657; marines, 84.

Of the week's increase, 949 were army men and 101 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 393, compared with 427 the previous week; the wounded numbered 591, compared with 465 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners 88, compared with 91 the previous week.

Summary of Lists.
The army casualty summary as officially announced follows: Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 2,069; died of wounds, 749; died of disease, 1,455; died of accident and other causes, 570; wounded in action, 6,240; missing in action, 657; total to date, 11,750.

The official summary of marine corps casualties follows: Deaths, 710; wounded, 1,192; in hands of enemy, 5; missing, 79; total to date, 1,986.

Officers included in the marine corps summary totaled 88. The army summary does not distinguish officers from enlisted men.

The army casualty list today shows: "Killed in action, 38; died of wounds, 11; died of disease, 18; died of accident and other causes, 8; wounded severely, 119; wounded, degree undetermined, 1; missing, 35; total, 225."

Killed in Action.
Captains: Newell R. Fitch, Cranford, N. J.; William T. Shaw, Tatum, S. C. Lieutenants: Robert O. Crandall, Stamford, Conn.; Raymond B. Jaus, New York.

GERMANS HOLDING TENACIOUSLY TO PREVENT DEFEAT

Ally, Now Aggressors In Great Battle, Lock Door to Paris and Drive Enemy Back Over Twelve Miles

(By The Associated Press)
The Franco-American troops, continuing their pressure on the Germans in retreat from the Marne have reached and crossed the Ourcq river and penetrated the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, one of the great German supply bases for the enemy troops inside the Soissons-Reims salient.

Meantime on the center of the allied right wing southwest of Reims, violent attacks by the French have forced the enemy to give further ground and enabled the French to capture several towns of strategic value and to draw their front appreciably nearer the high road which runs northeastward from Dormans to Reims.

Enemy Fights Tenaciously
On the extreme wings of the gradually decreasing pocket—near Soissons and Reims—the enemy, heavily reinforced, is holding tenaciously, realizing that successes there would result in a general crumbling of his plans of defense against the locking up of his entire army inside the big bag.

In addition to the large number of troops for reinforcement that have been thrown on these two sectors, the German long range guns from the region north of Soissons and north and northeast of Reims are keeping both wings of the salient under a heavy enfilading fire.

Drive Huns Back Twelve Miles
Under the latter tactics of the Americans and Frenchmen the German line on the south now has been driven back more than 12 miles from the point south of Chateau Thierry, where the allied troops locked the door to Paris against the enemy July 18 and themselves became the aggressors in what has turned out one of the greatest battles of the war.

Only by advanced elements of the allied forces, presaging a general crossing later on. The French official communications thus far during the battle have been remarkably correct in their estimates of the gains that daily have been made, and it is indicated in unofficial dispatches that allied troops are considerably in advance of the line, as announced officially.

Tanks and Cavalry Active
Where the Germans are in retreat, cavalry has been brought into the fighting. Tanks and machine guns are harassing the enemy, whose losses are heavy. Airplanes are flying over the retreating hordes dropping bombs, while the big allied guns from the sides of the salient are keeping up their intensive firing from all angles into the densely congested area.

Retreat of the enemy has by no means become a rout, and so long as the picked troops around Soissons and Reims are able to keep well open the mouth of the bag through which the Germans are falling back it is expected that the greater portion of the armies of the crown prince will be successful in reaching in order the line where it is intended for them to turn and make a stand.

Just where they will stand is problematical. More than half the pocket has been cut off. The Germans have concentrated artillery and infantry, knowing that if a breach is made a great majority of the Germans in the pocket must be sacrificed.

No Live Germans There
On the banks of the Marne south of the center of the salient not a single live German remains. Their sudden retreat here was brought about by the constant pressure of the French, Americans and British. Allied troops have kept constantly on the heels of the enemy and some patrols have advanced considerably further than the line indicated.

CROWN PRINCE RETREATS MUCH MORE HASTILY

French and Americans Harrying Retiring Forces In Center While British and French Hammer Flanks

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28.—(By The Associated Press)—Allied patrols have reached the southern bank of the river Ourcq. This morning was extremely quiet along the center of the salient where the Germans were not offering great opposition.

On both wings activity prevails. The enemy has massed heavy guns to the north of Soissons and the heights around Juvigny and Chavigny whence they bombard with an enfilading fire the western wing as far south as Oulchy-le-Chateau. Notwithstanding this bombardment the allies in the Oulchy-le-Chateau region are making some progress although they are faced by the Germans' best division and the concentrated fire of machine guns.

Gradually Gaining Advantage
On the eastern wing the allies gradually are obtaining command of the whole road leading from Dormans to Reims. On this side the Germans have assembled artillery in the neighborhood of St. Thierry, northwest of Reims. These guns cover the German left flank and consequently make the progress slower for the allies.

Retreat of the crown prince's forces along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase. At some places the Germans have fallen back for a distance of several miles. French and American troops are harrying the retreating forces in center while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks.

Cavalry and tanks in considerable numbers have succeeded in getting in among the retreating Germans, while airplanes are bombarding their columns.

Nothing But Retreat or Death
The incessant smashing blows left the enemy nothing to do but to retreat or die. Even their sudden retirement has not relieved the constant harrying. In addition to the slashing of cavalry and the pounding of the tanks the lives of the German rear guards are being made precarious by infantry patrols. Ever since the commencement of the German retreat tank crews have been breaking up the enemy front line and preparing the way for infantry.

Some have attacked enemy batteries and killed all the gunners thus permitting the infantry to capture the weapons. The losses caused by the tanks have been heavy.

Many Must Be Sacrificed
The line where the German withdrawal has attained its greatest depth is northeast of Chateau Thierry. The depth of the pocket is gradually becoming narrower until it is quite small on nearing the eastern pivot on the front southwest of Reims. Both here and around Soissons, the other pivot, the ground is suited for defense. At these two points the Germans have concentrated artillery and infantry, knowing that if a breach is made a great majority of the Germans in the pocket must be sacrificed.

No Live Germans There
On the banks of the Marne south of the center of the salient not a single live German remains. Their sudden retreat here was brought about by the constant pressure of the French, Americans and British. Allied troops have kept constantly on the heels of the enemy and some patrols have advanced considerably further than the line indicated.

The method of retirement adopted by the enemy consists of first retreating one company from every two companies, then two sections from the remaining company. Then the last section withdraws leaving only a few men with machine guns to cover the retreat. These men often are sacrificed but sometimes they manage to rejoin their comrades and the maneuver is repeated.

GOVERNOR HOBBS IS LEADER IN PRIMARY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
DALLAS, Texas, July 28.—Tonight's returns from the statewide democratic primary for 7,223 precincts out of 4,000 in Texas gave Governor Hobbs 392,639 votes against James E. Ferguson's 145,812. For lieutenant governor, 1,547 precincts gave J. H. Moore, 49,881; S. B. Cowell 25,294; L. H. Bailey, 19,283; J. M. Henderson 32,419; T. W. Davidson 48,369 and W. A. Johnson 49,725.

In the race for superintendent of public instruction Miss Blanton had received 135,444 votes from 1,508 precincts, though she had received 73,578 and Trussell 25,824.

EL PASO, Texas, July 28.—Unofficial returns compiled at midnight from the totals of 35 of the 38 counties comprising the sixteenth congressional district gave State Senator C. B. Hudspeth a majority of 1456 over Z. L. Cobb for congress. El Paso county, in 35 of the 38 precincts gave Hudspeth a majority of 1359.

SAMMIES DISCOVER CLEVER HUN TRICK
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28.—(By The Associated Press)—When the Americans crossed the Marne they discovered the retreating Germans had conceived a trick to deceive the allied air bombers.

Boats and floats submerged and held down by rocks were found so arranged they could be made accessible for use in short order for crossing from the south to the north bank.

(Continued on Page Two)

GERMANS ARE SWEEPED FROM FORESTS; BIG BATTLE HAS ENDED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28.—(By The Associated Press)—The battle of the woods" has ended, and the Germans have been swept from the forests of Fere and Ris. Toward the last of this four-day struggle the machine gun nests, artillery and the Franco-Americans advance became so rapid that the retreat of the Germans was greatly disorganized.

The edge of the German salient to the south and southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois was ground down by the whirl of the allied troops and dulled to an extent that German weakness was indicated at many points. The first indication of this was seen Saturday when the enemy retreated so rapidly that the Franco-American troops entirely lost contact with him.

Bosches Hide in Trees.
Franco-American troops were completely by flying them across the Atlantic is feasible. If we can fly to Berlin and back, which is more than 800 miles, we can fly from Newfoundland to the Azores (the longest lap of sea journey, which is 1,000 miles) and then to England, airdromes and plants in Newfoundland and the Azores."

In the rear guard fighting which was carried on to permit of the withdrawal of the heavier guns, the enemy resorted to numerous tricks such as carrying machine guns in stretchers when endeavoring to reach some points under the allied fire. When they realized that their sapper trick had been discovered the Germans resorted to other means to deceive.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR WOMAN TEACHER

ZURICH, July 28.—Miss Milado Jamschek, a teacher of languages, has been sentenced to death by the Vienna military tribunal on a charge of espionage.

Miss Jamschek sailed from New York on the same steamer with Count Bernstorff. She was charged with making the trip for Czech-Slovaks in the United States to ascertain from von Bernstorff how far Austria was under German influence, what prospects there was of Austria making a separate peace and what was the attitude of the Czech deputies and Bohemians regarding the independence of the Czech country.

Miss Jamschek, it is said, denied criminal intent and asserted that she only desired to bring good news to her countrymen from the United States.

Wiped Out in Short Order
The Americans quickly realized that they had been duped and turned their machine guns upon the imposters, wiping them out in short order.

Intelligence officers in the American army say numerous cases have been reported by soldiers of being encountered by individual Germans wearing American uniforms and in some cases of Germans wearing merely an American or French tunic, presumably having obtained them on some other front.

STRIKE SITUATION IS MUCH IMPROVED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
LONDON, July 28.—The ministry of munitions tonight announced that reports received from all parts of the country indicate that the strike situation in the munitions industry "has distinctly improved and that a majority of the strikers in all probability will return to work tomorrow."

As a result of mass meetings in Birmingham and West Bromwich today, it was decided by the district committees of the strikers' organizations that the men should return to work Monday morning. A majority of the men at the Birmingham meeting favored a continuation of the strike, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary and this was not obtainable, the committee advised a resumption of work.

COVENTRY, July 28.—(Munitions Strike)—A message from ten thousand workers of the Sun Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia urging the Coventry strikers not to strike with but against the Kaiser's army and return to work in the interest of the common cause was received today.

"The message," continued Mr. Duncan, "is appreciated by the men in the same cordial spirit in which it was sent, but personally I think the chances of a resumption of work by the strikers tomorrow is not good, owing to the complication of the situation by the government's threat that the men must work or fight in the army."

Mr. Wilkinson, the district leader, said he believed a majority of the men in Coventry desired to continue work.

ORDERS CALL OFF STROKE OF SEAMEN

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes set for tomorrow were issued today by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the sailors' union of the Great Lakes and other union leaders following a conference with Chairman Hurley of the shipping board.

In meeting all grievances given the men for a strike, Chairman Hurley today ordered the Lake Carriers' Association and all its members to sign the nation's appeal for men for merchant ships "as originally drafted and without any changes."

It also ordered the association not to require seamen to register in its shipping offices or assembly rooms, pending further negotiations.

HINDENBURG HEALTHY
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
AMSTERDAM, July 28.—An official communication received from German main headquarters denies recent rumors concerning Field Marshal Hindenburg's health. The communication says Hindenburg's health is excellent.

OFFICER AUTO VICTIM
PARIS, July 27.—(Saturday)—First Lieutenant Warren Harries, son of General George Harries, of Washington and Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed in an automobile accident where he was on duty on the night of July 25.